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(54) **METHOD FOR CONFIGURING A SYSTEM TO GROW A CRYSTAL BY COUPLING A HEAT TRANSFER DEVICE COMPRISING AT LEAST ONE ELONGATE MEMBER BENEATH A CRUCIBLE**

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**C30B 29/48** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ..... **C30B 11/003** (2013.01); **C30B 29/48** (2013.01); **Y10T 117/1092** (2015.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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USPC ..... 117/11, 73, 74, 81–83, 937, 956

See application file for complete search history.

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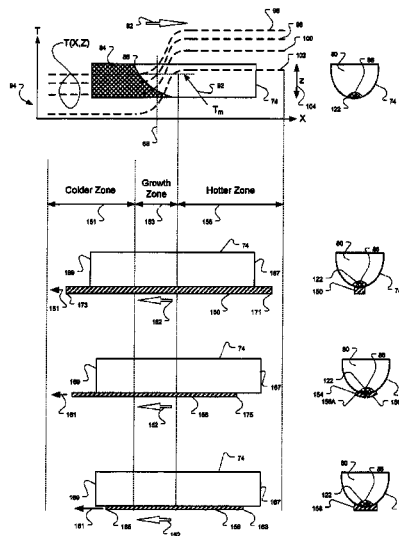
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems and methods for crystal growth are provided. One method includes producing a lateral thermal profile in a furnace having a crucible therein containing a material for growing a crystal. The lateral thermal profile has three zones, wherein the first and third zones have temperatures above and below a melting point of the material, respectively, and the second zone has a plurality of temperatures with at least one temperature equal to the melting point of the material. The method further includes combining the lateral thermal profile with a vertical thermal gradient produced in the furnace, wherein the vertical thermal gradient causes a point in a bottom of the crucible located in the third zone to be the coldest point in the crucible. The method also includes transferring heat from the first and second zones to the third zone to produce a leading edge of the interface.

**24 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**



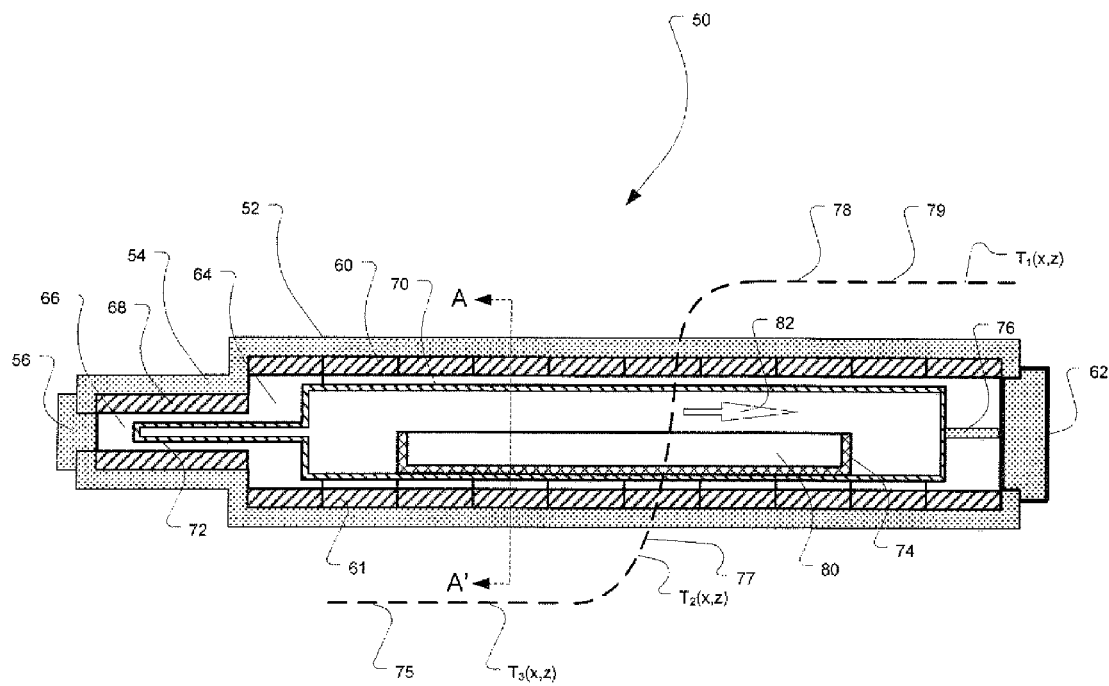


Fig. 1

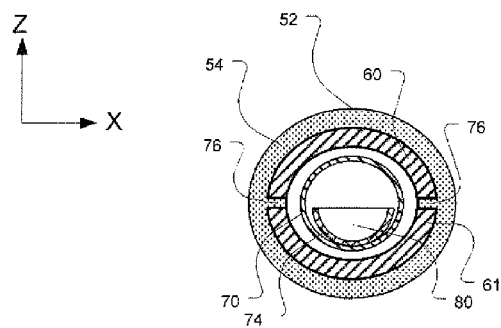
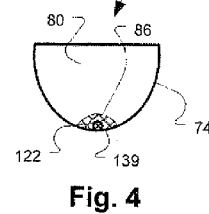
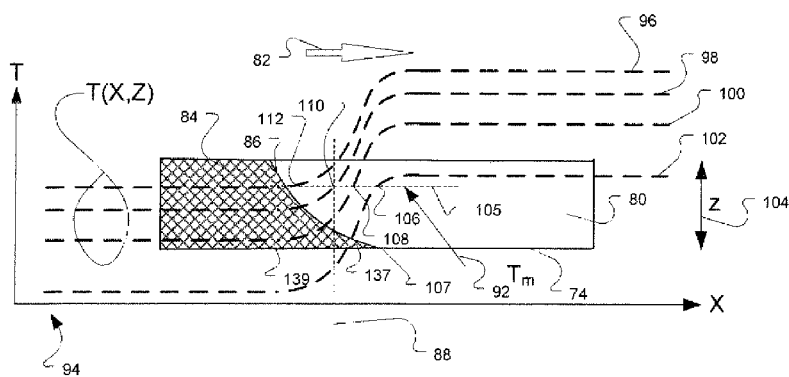
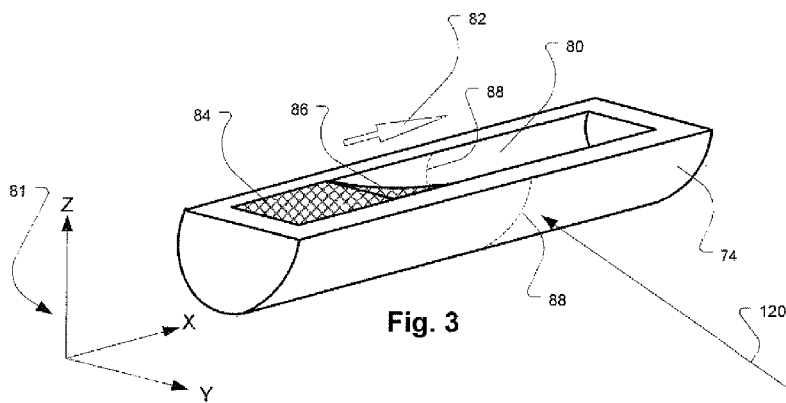


Fig. 2



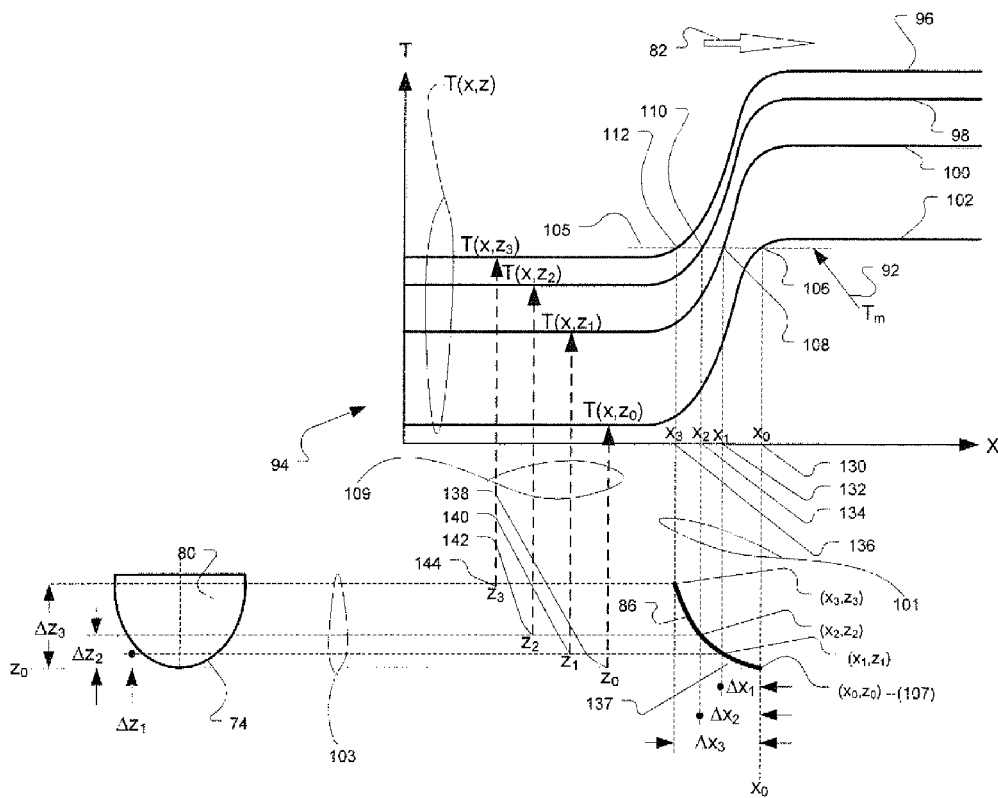


Fig. 6

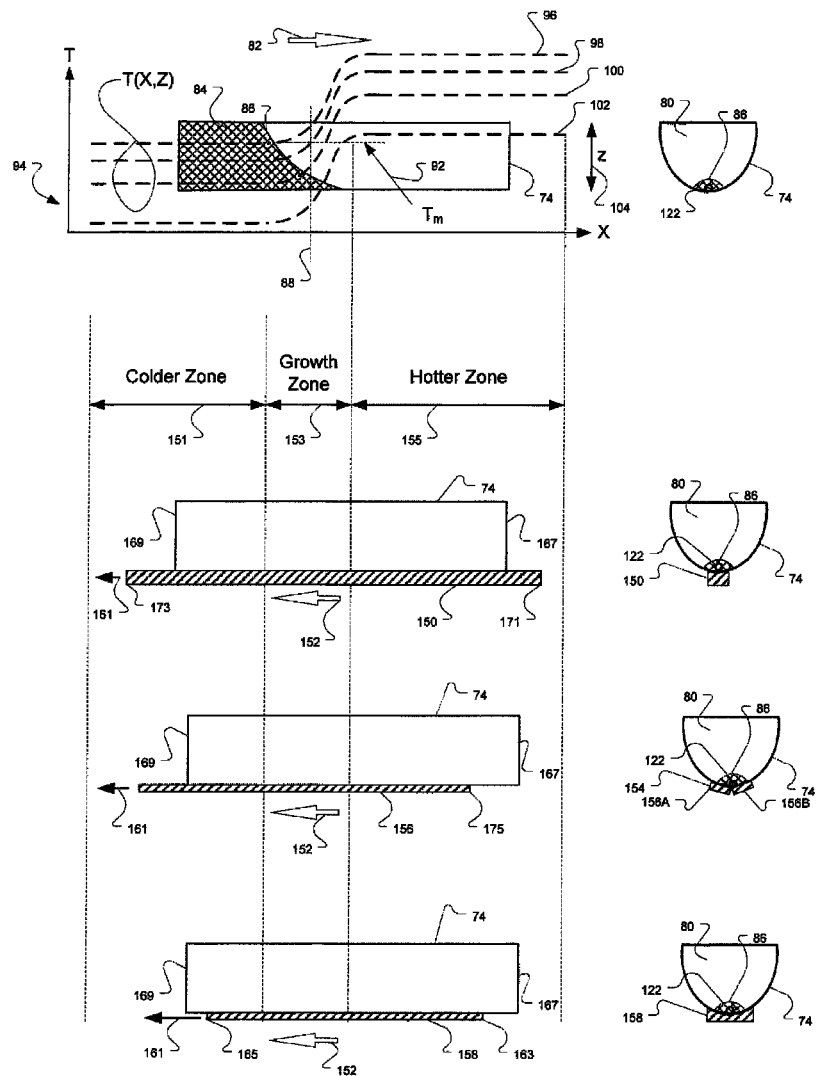


Fig. 7

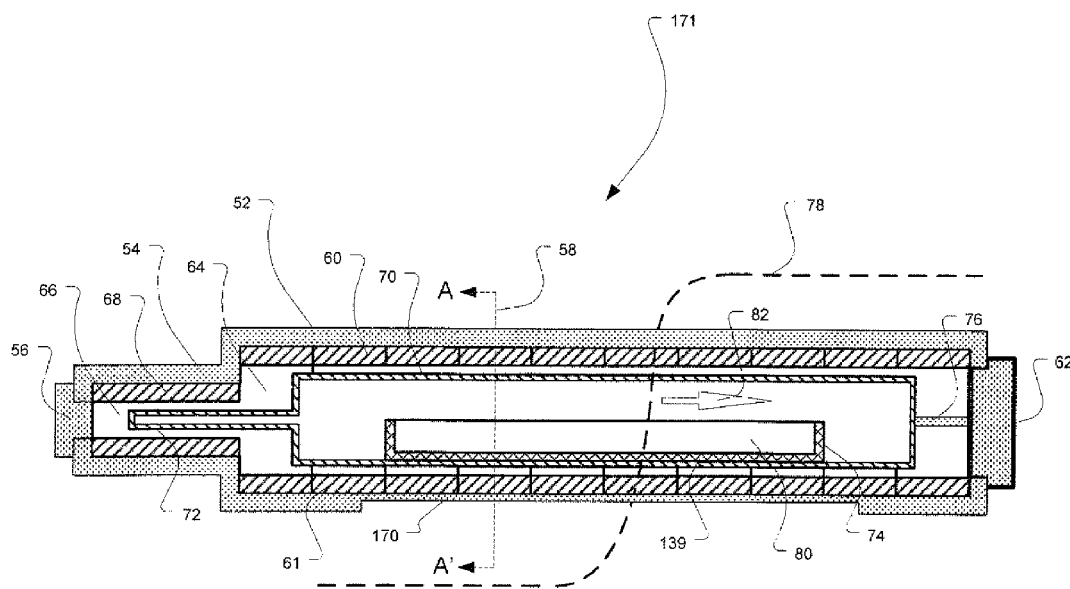


Fig. 8

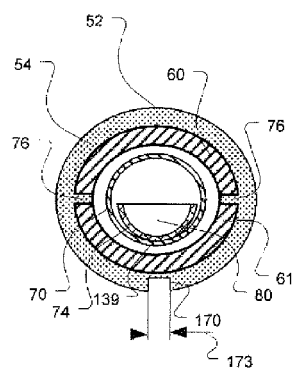
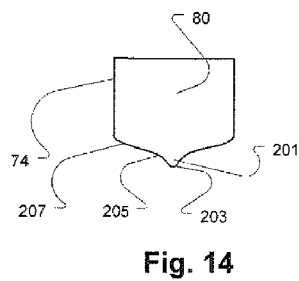
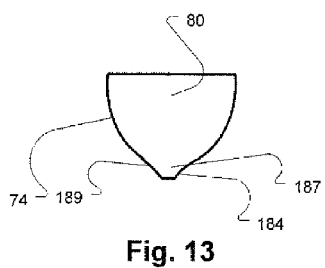
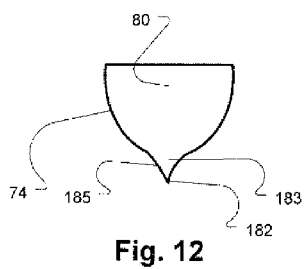
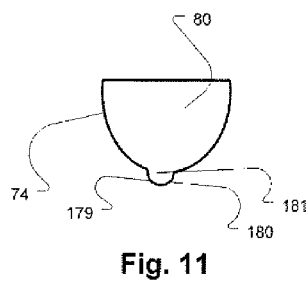
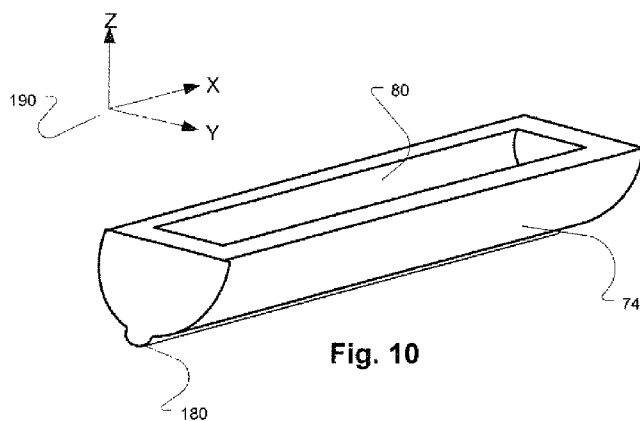


Fig. 9



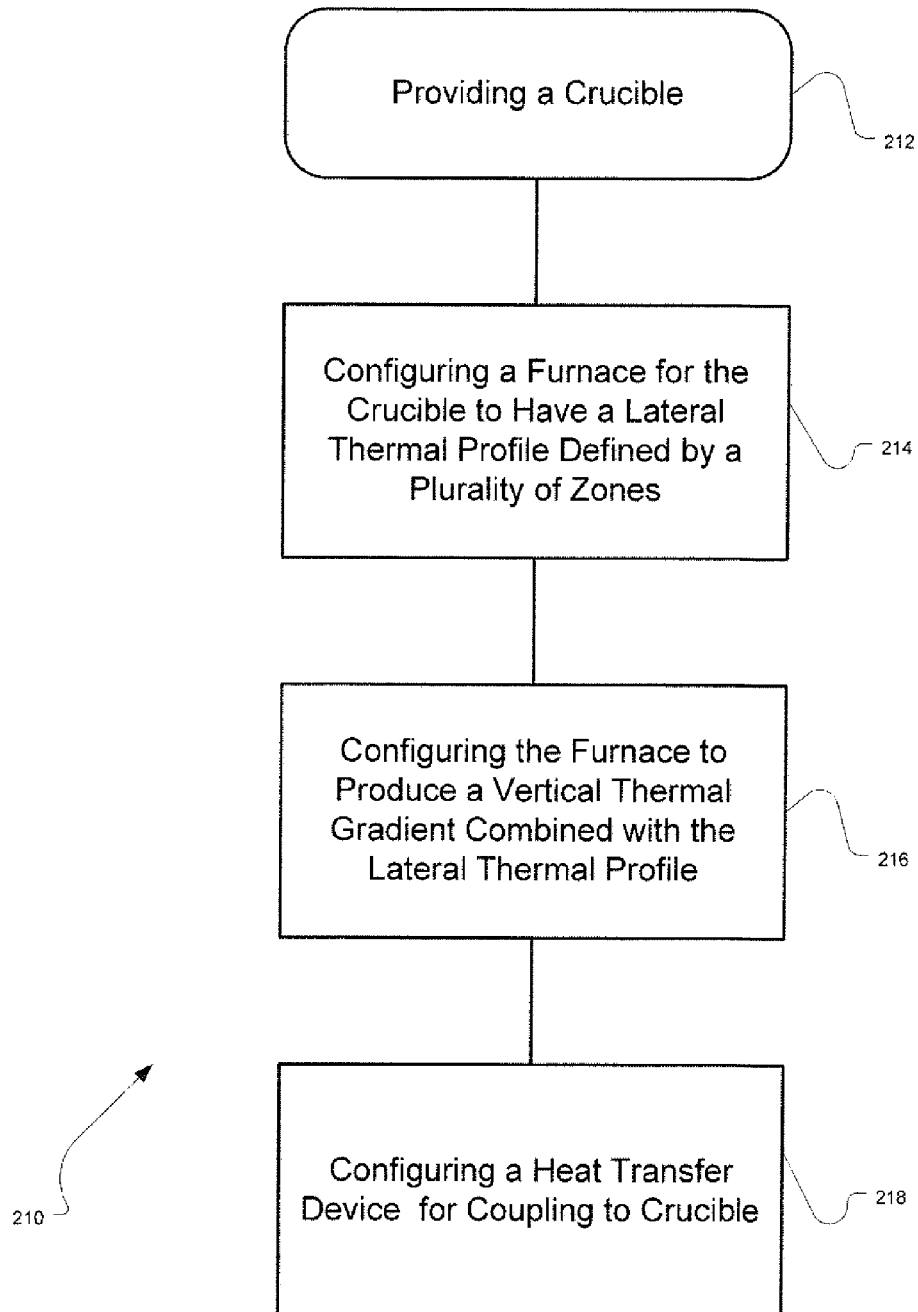


Fig. 15

1

# METHOD FOR CONFIGURING A SYSTEM TO GROW A CRYSTAL BY COUPLING A HEAT TRANSFER DEVICE COMPRISING AT LEAST ONE ELONGATE MEMBER BENEATH A CRUCIBLE

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The subject matter disclosed herein relates generally to growing crystals, such as crystal growth including a Modified Horizontal Bridgeman (MHB) method.

Growing crystals using the MHB method may be performed by moving a furnace having a fixed temperature profile along a horizontal crucible that contains, at a first step of the growth, a melted material. Alternatively, the MHB may be performed by moving a controlled temperature profile in a fixed furnace along the crucible. In both of these methods, the temperature profile typically includes three zones: the first zone having a temperature that is higher than the melting temperature of the grown material, the second intermediate zone is a transition zone in which the temperature is changed gradually from the temperature of the first zone to that of the third zone and the third zone having a temperature below the melting temperature of the grown material.

The relative movement between the crucible and the temperature profile causes the melted material to gradually change temperature from being above a melting point to be below the melting point of the material. Accordingly, the phase transition of the grown material is controlled to be gradual and slow enough to allow the material to solidify by a crystallization process to produce a solid material in the form of a crystal.

During the crystallization, the conventional process may start in several nucleation (crystallization) centers in which each nucleation center may be in a different crystal-orientation and may have a different potential energy. In crystals that have a preferred crystal-orientation having potential energy that is significantly lower than the potential energy of the other crystal-orientations, the preferred orientation may take over the other crystal-orientations and the grown crystal may be close to a single crystal.

However, in crystals, such as a Cadmium Zinc Telluride (CdZnTe or CZT) crystal, there is no strongly preferred crystal-orientation, which has a significantly lower potential energy to be the crystal orientation that takes over the other crystal orientations during the crystal growth. Accordingly, the growth of the crystal that may start with several nucleation centers may continue to grow with several crystal-orientations, resulting in a polycrystalline grown boule (ingot) having multiple grains and a poor crystalline quality for some applications, such as for detectors for imaging applications.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, a method for configuring a system to grow a crystal is provided. The method includes providing a crucible having a first volume to receive therein a material for growing a crystal and configuring a furnace to contain the crucible and to produce a lateral thermal profile. The lateral thermal profile has a first zone, a second zone and a third zone, wherein the first and third zones have temperatures above and below a melting point of the material, respectively, and the second zone has a plurality of temperatures with at least one temperature equal to the melting point of the material and containing a solid-liquid interface of the material. The method further includes configuring the furnace to also produce a vertical thermal gradient and combine the lateral ther-

2

mal profile with the vertical thermal gradient, wherein the vertical thermal gradient causes a point in a bottom of the crucible located in the third zone to be the coldest point in the crucible. The method also includes configuring a heat transfer device for coupling to the crucible to transfer heat from the first and second zones to the third zone to produce a leading edge of the interface to create substantially a single nucleation center in the leading edge.

In another embodiment, a system for growing a crystal is provided that includes a crucible having a first volume to receive therein a material for growing a crystal and a furnace configured to receive the crucible therein. The furnace is also configured to produce a lateral thermal profile combined with a vertical thermal gradient. The system further includes a heat transfer device under the crucible configured to produce a leading edge of growth of the crystal at a bottom of the crucible.

In a further embodiment, a method of growing a crystal is provided. The method includes producing a lateral thermal profile in a furnace having a crucible therein containing a material for growing a crystal. The lateral thermal profile has a first zone, a second zone and a third zone, wherein the first and third zones have temperatures above and below a melting point of the material, respectively, and the second zone has at least one temperature equal to the melting point of the material and containing a solid-liquid interface of the material. The method further includes producing in the furnace a vertical thermal gradient and combining the lateral thermal profile with the vertical thermal gradient, wherein the vertical thermal gradient causes a point in a bottom of the crucible located in the third zone to be the coldest point in the crucible. The method also includes transferring heat from the first and second zones to the third zone using to produce a leading edge of the interface to create substantially a single nucleation center in the leading edge.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1 and 2 are diagrams schematically illustrating a furnace structure in accordance with various embodiments used to produce a vertical thermal gradient for Modified Horizontal Bridgeman (MHB) crystal growth.

FIGS. 3 and 4 are diagrams of a crucible in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of thermal profiles of the furnace of FIGS. 1 and 2 and the solid-liquid interface produced in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. 6 is a diagram schematically illustrating the thermal profiles of the furnace of FIGS. 1 and 2 and the derivation of the shape of the solid-liquid interface produced in accordance with various embodiments.

FIG. 7 is a diagram of schematic illustrations of crucibles placed above a heat transfer device in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. 8 and 9 are diagrams schematically illustrating a furnace with a reduced isolation strip in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. 10 and 11 are diagrams of a crucible having a channel in accordance with various embodiments.

FIGS. 12-14 are diagrams of crucibles having channels in accordance with other various embodiments.

FIG. 15 is a flowchart of a method for growing a crystal in accordance with various embodiments.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following detailed description of certain embodiments will be better understood when read in conjunction with the

appended drawings. To the extent that the figures illustrate diagrams of the blocks of various embodiments, the blocks are not necessarily indicative of the division between hardware or components. Thus, for example, one or more of the blocks may be implemented in a single piece of hardware or component or multiple pieces of hardware or components. It should be understood that the various embodiments are not limited to the arrangements and instrumentality shown in the drawings.

As used herein, an element or step recited in the singular and proceeded with the word "a" or "an" should be understood as not excluding plural of said elements or steps, unless such exclusion is explicitly stated. Furthermore, references to "one embodiment" are not intended to be interpreted as excluding the existence of additional embodiments that also incorporate the recited features. Moreover, unless explicitly stated to the contrary, embodiments "comprising" or "having" an element or a plurality of elements having a particular property may include additional such elements not having that property.

Described herein are various embodiments for growing crystals. By practicing at least one embodiment, and at least one technical effect is that crystal growth is controlled by reducing the number of crystallization centers to a single crystallization center or substantially a single crystallization center and to maintain the crystal-orientation of the growth of such nucleation center to produce high quality crystalline in which the crystal has substantially one dominant crystal-orientation.

The number of crystallization centers that the growth may start with and continue with depends, for example, on the shape of the moving temperature profile, the shape of the crucible, irregularities in the interface between the melted material and the crucible internal surface, temperature inhomogeneity and fluctuations in the growing furnace.

In general, some embodiments provide systems and methods for Modified Horizontal Bridgman (MHB) crystal growth to form a temperature profile that enhances the growth of one of the nucleation centers of a grown crystal and to maintain the crystal-orientation thereof, at least along part of the growth-axis of the crystal. For example, in some embodiments, a Cadmium Zinc Telluride ( $\text{Cd}_{1-x}\text{Zn}_x\text{Te}$  or CZT with  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ) crystal may be grown. However, any type of crystal or crystal structure may be grown by one or more embodiments described herein. Some embodiments include a heat guide, radiation guide and/or reduced isolation, at least in part of a furnace. The heat guides may be provided with different heat conductivities and that are made, for example, of pyro-lithic Graphite, Silicon-Carbide or pyro-lithic boron-nitride, or hot-pressed boron nitride, among other materials.

In some embodiments, radiation guides have shapes of channels and hollow pipes that are at least partially made of materials having polished emitting surfaces. For example, the radiation guides may be made of Quartz, among other materials. Additionally, the crucible for MHB may be provided having a shape that enhances one of the nucleation centers of the grown crystal to maintain the growth of the crystal-orientation, at least along part of the growth-axis of the grown crystal. The crucible may be made, for example, of pyro-lithic boron-nitride, Quartz or Silicon-Carbide, among other materials. The crucible may have one of a plurality of different shapes along a bottom thereof to enhance the growth of substantially one crystal-orientation. In various embodiments, the shape along the bottom is narrower than the rest of the crucible.

Specifically, various embodiments provide crystal growth as described below. The growth of the crystal is controlled

through a plurality of temperature zones. For example, crystal growth is initiated at a single nucleation center and maintained along a single crystal orientation. FIGS. 1-14 illustrate various embodiments for crystal growth. These figures generally illustrate embodiments of furnace and crucible structures, the lateral and vertical thermal profiles that such furnaces produce, the way that the solid-liquid interface of the growth is produced by such furnace, the heat transfer device used, a modified structure of the furnace designed to produce controlled heat loss and the modified structures of the crucibles.

Various embodiments provide structures and methods that affect crystalline growth, such as by shaping the interface between the solid and liquid parts of the grown material. FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate a furnace 50 according to various embodiments. The furnace 50 is configured to move a temperature profile 78 (also referred to as a thermal profile 78) as described in more detail below, as well as to provide a vertical temperature gradient.

The furnace 50 includes two zones 64 and 66. The zone 64 has higher temperatures than the temperatures of the zone 66 and includes upper heating elements 60 and lower heating elements 61. The temperatures of the heating elements 60 and 61 may be controlled electrically, for example, by closed loops including electronic controllers (not shown) and thermocouples (not shown) that measure the temperatures in different locations inside the furnace 50 (e.g., within one or more locations within the zones 64 and 66). The electronic controllers together with the data provided by the thermocouples produce the thermal profile 78 and move the profile along a growth direction 82 (as illustrated by the arrow in FIG. 1).

The zone 66 includes a heating element 68 that has a temperature that is adjusted to produce a desired vapor pressure when one of the elements of the grown material (e.g., compound) is inserted into a finger 72 (which may define an inlet) of an ampoule 70 (such as any suitable sealed vial). By modifying the temperature of the heating element 68, the stoichiometry of the grown crystal is determined.

The upper heating elements 60, lower heating elements 61 and heating element 68 may all be surrounded by a thermal isolation material 54 in various embodiments, which is surrounded by a furnace envelope 52. To reduce or prevent heat loss from the side edges of the furnace 50, isolation covers 56 and 62 may be provided that seal the edges of furnace 50. A crucible 74 having an internal volume 80, in which the crystal is grown, is placed inside the sealed ampoule 70. Additionally, the gap between the upper heating elements 60 and lower heating elements 61 is filled by a thermal isolation material 76, which may be any suitable material.

FIG. 2 is a side-view cross-section of the furnace 50 cut along lines A-A' of FIG. 1. FIG. 2 shows the envelope 52 of the furnace 50, the thermal isolation material 54, the upper heating and lower heating elements 60 and 61, respectively, the ampoule 70, the crucible 74 and the internal volume 80 thereof, and the thermal isolation material 76 between the upper and lower heating elements 60 and 61, respectively.

In operation, the heating elements 60 and 61 are controlled to produce a lateral thermal profile  $T(x)$  78 along the growth direction 82 oriented along the X-axis. At the same time, the temperature of each upper heating element 60 is maintained to be higher than the temperature of the corresponding lower heating element 61 for producing a vertical thermal gradient in the Z-direction.

The vertical thermal gradient produces the thermal profile 78  $T(X)$ , which illustrates that the temperature  $T$  versus position  $X$  along the furnace 50 may be shifted according to the

5

values of the location  $Z$  in the crucible **74**. In other words, the thermal profile **78** is a function of the coordinates  $X$  and  $Z$  and can be expressed as  $T(X,Z)$ . The thermal profile **78** includes zones **79** and **75** in which the temperatures  $T_1(X,Z)$  and  $T_3(X,Z)$  are above and below melting point  $T_m$ , respectively. In a transition zone **77**, the temperature  $T_2(X,Z)$  changes gradually from  $T_1$  to  $T_3$ . Accordingly, the thermal profile **78** showing  $T(X)$ , which is illustrated as a lateral profile, depends on the parameter  $Z$  that shifts the profile **78** towards higher temperatures with the increasing of the values of the parameter  $Z$ .

FIGS. **3-5** schematically illustrate how the vertical thermal gradient affects the shape of the interface **86** between the solid and the liquid parts of the material grown in the crucible **74**. In particular, FIG. **3** schematically illustrates the crucible **74** oriented along the  $X$ -axis of a coordinate system **81**. The internal volume **80** of the crucible **74** contains solid material **84** of the grown crystal (also referred to as the solid part **84** of the crystal growth) and interfaces **86** between the solid material **84** and the liquid material of the grown crystal, which is not shown for the clarity of the drawing. It should be noted that the liquid material that is not shown is located in the part of volume **80** that is not occupied by the solid material **84**. The axis **82** of the crystal growth is oriented along the  $X$ -direction.

FIG. **5** is a graph **94** illustrating curves  $T(X,Z)$  of the temperatures in the furnace **50** of FIGS. **1** and **2** as a function of the locations  $X$  and  $Z$  inside the furnace **50**. The solid material **84**, namely the solid part or portion of the grown crystal and the part of internal volume **80** of crucible **74** that does not include solid material **84**, which contains the liquid part of the grown material (not shown for the clarity of the drawing) is shown within the graph **94**. The interface **86** is the boundary surface between the solid part **84** and the liquid part of the grown material. It should be understood that the solid part **84**, the interface **86** and the volume **80** are illustrated schematically for the purpose of illustration and the dimensions and temperatures are not necessarily indicative of actual values and proportions.

The thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102** (illustrated by the curves in the graph **94**), which move along the axis **82** have similar shapes, but are shifted relative to each other, in respective temperatures along the  $Z$ -direction. The thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102** are illustrated at an arbitrary temperature position, which is not necessarily related to the geometrical position of the interface **86**. Due to the vertical thermal gradient produced by the furnace **50** (shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**), the higher the location along the  $Z$ -axis **104** (namely the higher the  $Z$  coordinate), the higher the temperatures of the thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102**.

The arrow **92** pointing to line **105** is the isothermal having a temperature that is equal to the melting temperature  $T_m$  of the grown material. The line **105** intersects with the thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102** at points **112, 110, 108** and **106**, respectively. Accordingly, the points **112, 110, 108** and **106** all have the temperature  $T_m$  that is equal to the melting temperature of the grown material (e.g., generally when the material changes phases), but are different in respective values of the coordinates  $X$  and  $Z$ . FIG. **6** illustrates how the values of the coordinates  $X$  and  $Z$  of the points, such as points **112, 110, 108** and **106**, determine the shape of the interface **86**.

FIG. **4** is a schematic side-view cross-section of the crucible **74**, the volume **80** and the interface **86**. The arrow **120** illustrates the relationship between FIGS. **3** and **4** showing lines **88** of FIGS. **3** and **5** along which the cut of the cross-section made in FIGS. **3** and **5**. FIG. **4** shows the side view of this cut along the lines **88** of FIG. **3**. As can see from FIG. **4**,

6

the cross section of the interface **86** is a small region within the volume **80**. This small region is produced as a result of a sharp leading edge **107** shown in FIG. **5** (also referred to as the leading point **107**) of the interface **86** and a narrow width of a bottom **139** of the crucible **74**. For example, the bottom **139** of the crucible **74** in various embodiments is narrower than a conventional crucible for crystal growth. In some embodiments, the slope of the sides of the crucible is increased to form a narrower bottom **139**. The sharpness of the edge of the interface **86** near the leading point **107** is characterized by an angle **137** shown in FIG. **5** between the interface **86** and the bottom **139** of crucible **74**.

It can be seen from the sharp leading edge **107** of the interface **86** in FIG. **5** and the small region of the cross-section of the interface **86** in FIG. **4** that the growth of the solid part **84** starts in a very small region that may contain a single nucleation center **122**. Accordingly, in various embodiments, the interface **86** does not include multiple nucleation centers that lead to the growth of a polycrystalline boule. In particular, in various embodiments, the growth of the crystal in the furnace **50** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, which includes vertical gradients oriented along the  $Z$ -direction with temperatures increasing with the value of  $Z$ , starts in the single nucleation point **122**.

The growth provided by the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **3** and **5** that starts in the single nucleation center **122** having the sharp leading edge the near point **107**, which is characterized by the small angle **137**, evolves from this center and may keep a crystal-orientation thereof, due to the curve shape of the interface **86**.

FIG. **6** illustrates how the vertical gradient produced by the furnace **50** of FIGS. **1** and **2** determines or defines the shape of the interface **86** between the solid and liquid parts of the grown material. The perspective illustration of the crucible **74**, having the internal volume **80**, is provided to show the orientation of the crucible **74** with respect to the coordinate system **81**.

As illustrated, the  $T(X,Z)$  coordinate system of the graph **94** includes the curves of the thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102** produced by the furnace **50** of FIGS. **1** and **2**, which moves along the  $X$ -axis in the direction of the crystal growth illustrated by the arrow **82**. Due to the vertical thermal gradient produced by the furnace **50**, the curves **96, 98, 100** and **102** are shifted, relative to each other, in respective temperatures in such a way that the higher the  $Z$  value, the higher the corresponding temperature.

The curves **96, 98, 100** and **102** are  $T(X,Z_3)$ ,  $T(X,Z_2)$ ,  $T(X,Z_1)$  and  $T(X,Z_0)$ , which are curves  $T(X)$  expressing the lateral thermal profiles at locations  $Z_3$ ,  $Z_2$ ,  $Z_1$ , and  $Z_0$ , respectively. The arrow **92** pointing to the line **105** again is the isothermal line having a temperature that is equal to the melting temperature  $T_m$  of the grown material. The line **105** intersects with the thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102** in points **112, 110, 108** and **106**, located at points  $(X_3,Z_3)$ ,  $(X_2,Z_2)$ ,  $(X_1,Z_1)$  and  $(X_0,Z_0)$ , respectively, corresponding to points **(144, 136)**, **(142, 134)**, **(140, 132)** and **(138, 130)**, respectively.

The points **112, 110, 108** and **106** all have temperatures that are equal to the melting temperature  $T_m$  of the grown material and thus, are located in the interface **86** between the solid and the liquid parts of the grown material. The set of lines **101** indicate the position of the points  $X_0$ ,  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $X_3$  corresponding to points **130, 132, 134**, and **136** of the graph **94**, respectively. Similarly, the set of lines **109** and **103** indicate the position of the points  $Z_0$ ,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ , and  $Z_3$  in the graph **94** corresponding to the thermal curves  $T(X,Z_3)$ ,  $T(X,Z_2)$ ,  $T(X,Z_1)$  and  $T(X,Z_0)$  of the thermal profiles **96, 98, 100** and **102** of the graph **94**, respectively.

Because the points **112**, **110**, **108** and **106** are located at points  $X_3$ ,  $X_2$ ,  $X_1$ , and  $X_0$ , and are also located on the thermal profiles **96**, **98**, **100** and **102** corresponding to points  $Z_3$ ,  $Z_2$ ,  $Z_1$ , and  $Z_3$ , the corresponding location relative to the illustrated crucible **74** may be found by the intersection of the lines in set of line **101** with the lines in the set of lines **103**. In addition, because all of the points **112**, **110**, **108** and **106** have the same temperature  $T_m$ , the points may be located on the interface **86** between the solid and the liquid parts of the grown material. Thus, the shape of the interface **86** is determined as explained above, namely by the intersection of the lines in set of lines **101** with the lines in the set of lines **103**. As can be seen, the interface **86** passes via the above described intersection points, which are points  $(X_3, Z_3)$ ,  $(X_2, Z_2)$ ,  $(X_1, Z_1)$  and  $(X_0, Z_0)$  where point  $(X_0, Z_0)$  corresponds to the leading edge point **107**, characterized by the angle **137** of the crystal with growth illustrated by FIG. 5.

The shape of the interface **86** is also determined by the differences  $\Delta Z_1$ ,  $\Delta Z_2$  and  $\Delta Z_3$  between points  $Z_0$ ,  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$ , respectively, along the internal volume **80** of the crucible **74** as is shown in FIG. 6, namely the slope of the vertical gradient produced by the furnace **50** of FIGS. 1 and 2. Similarly, the shape of the interface **86** is also determined by the differences  $\Delta X_1$ ,  $\Delta X_2$  and  $\Delta X_3$  between points  $X_0$ ,  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and  $X_3$ , respectively, namely of the slope of the lateral thermal profiles **102**, **100**, **98**, and **96** produced by the furnace **50** of FIGS. 1 and 2.

From the above, it should be appreciated that the leading point **107** in the interface **86** facilitates improving the crystalline of the grown boule. To further enhance the leading point **107** and to make the leading point **107** more distinct by reducing the value of the angle **137** and having less dependence on the growth position and the thermal conductivity of the grown material, the means as shown in FIG. 7 may be used to ensure (or increase the likelihood) that the leading point **107** may include a single nucleation center. In some embodiments, growth from a single nucleation center is provided when the angle **137** is smaller than about 45 degrees. However, other angles, which may be smaller or larger may be used.

In various embodiments, the interface **86** between the liquid and the solid phases of the grown material has a shape that is not concave or "C" like shape. As described above in connection with the shape formation of the interface **86**, when the parameters described above, such as the vertical and lateral thermal gradients, which affect the shape of the interface **86**, are controlled, the "C" shape of the interface **86** is avoided in various embodiments.

FIG. 7 illustrates the use of heat guides or radiation guides for enhancing the leading point **107** of FIGS. 4 and 5, which is the leading point of the growth. The graph **94** and the crucible **74** are shown again in this figure to illustrate the thermal zones in the furnace **50** of FIGS. 1 and 2 and to show the relationship to the use of the heat guides or radiation guides.

From FIG. 7, it can be seen that the crucible **74** is placed along three thermal zones, **151**, **153** and **155** that are the colder zone, growth zone and hotter zone. The colder zone **151**, in which the grown material is in a solid phase, becomes longer as the crystal growth progresses, the growth zone **153** has substantially the same length during the growth and the hotter zone **155** becomes shorter with the progress of the crystal growth.

The thermal profiles **96**, **98**, **100** and **102** illustrated in the graph **94** produced by controlling the electrical power provided to heating the elements **60** and **61** of FIG. 1 are maintained when the furnace **50** has some heat losses and heat flow

exists inside the furnace. It should be noted that if the furnace **50** does not include such heat loss, the electrical power to the heating elements **60** and **61** would drop to zero and the furnace **50** would reach equilibrium leading the inside volume of the furnace **50** to have uniform temperature in all zones. Thus, in various embodiments, to provide the thermal profiles **96**, **98**, **100** and **102**, heat loss and heat flow is provided in connection with the furnace **50**.

The heat flow in the furnace **50** depends on the thermal conductivity of the grown material. In some grown materials, such as CZT, the heat conductivity may be low and may be different for the solid and the liquid parts of the grown material. As described above, the lengths of the solid **84** and the liquid parts of the grown material are changed during the growth and thus, change the heat flow inside the furnace **50**. The changes of the heat flow in the furnace **50** may change the vertical thermal gradient and the shapes of the profiles **96**, **98**, **100** and **102**, resulting in changes in the shape of the interface **86** and the leading point **107** of FIG. 6. Changes in the shape of the interface **86** may cause the leading point **107**, which is the leading point of the crystal growth, to be less dominant and thus the crystal growth may change from being developed from a single nucleation center to multiple nucleation centers.

In various embodiments, the leading point **107** maintains dominance by:

1. Maintaining the edge of the interface **86** of FIGS. 5 and 6 near the leading point **107** to be with the sharp angle **137**; and

2. Keeping the leading point **107** of the interface **86** to be the coldest point from which the growth starts.

The above dominance parameters may be provided in some embodiments using a heat transfer device under the crucible **74**. FIG. 7 illustrates different heat transfer devices. In particular, a heat transfer device **150** transfers heat from the hotter zone **155** and the growth zone **153** to the colder zone **151** along the direction **152** (illustrated by the arrow). The heat transfer device **150** may be, for example, a heat guide with a thermal conductivity selected from a wide spectrum of thermal conductivities. The device **150** may be made, for example, of pyro-lithic Graphite, Silicon-Carbide, pyro-lithic boron-nitride or hot-pressed boron nitride, among other materials.

In other embodiments, the heat transfer device **150** may be configured as a radiation guide to guide and emit radiation from the hotter zone **155** and the growth zone **153** toward the colder zone **151** along the direction **161** (illustrated by the arrow). It should be noted the heat transfer by guiding radiation is used in various embodiments at high temperatures, such as the temperatures used to grow crystals. The heat transfer device **150** may be made of rods or hollow pipes that are at least partially made of materials having polished emitting surfaces. For example, the heat transfer device **150** configured as a radiation guide may be made of Quartz.

In operation, when the heat transfer device **150** transfers heat from the hotter zone **155** to the colder zone **151**, temperature reduction around the leading point **107** and moving the leading point **107** toward colder the zone **151** are provided, resulting in a smaller angle **137** of the interface **86**.

In some embodiments, the heat transfer device **150** includes a width that is narrow enough to produce a sharp edge of the interface **86** near the leading point **107** and wide enough to ensure efficient heat transfer from the zone **155** to the zone **151** as described in more detail herein.

Thus, as schematically illustrated in connection with the heat transfer device **150**, the heat transferred by the heat transfer device **150** flows in the direction **152** and/or the radiation that emitted is oriented along the direction **161**. It

should be noted that this heat transfer and emitted radiation also may be provided by the heat transfer devices **156** and **158** as described below. In one embodiment, the heat transfer device **150** is made of a single rod and is longer than the crucible **74** and thus, edges **171** and **173** of the heat transfer device **150** are located outside edges **167** and **169** of the crucible **74**. For the heat transfer device **156**, in one embodiment, the heat transfer device **156** is made from a plurality of rods, illustrated as two rods **156A** and **156B** and only one of the edges **175** of each of these rods is placed under the crucible **74**, with the opposite edge extending beyond the edge **169** of the crucible **74**. For the heat transfer device **158**, in one embodiment, the heat transfer device **158** is made from a rod that is shaped into a form that conforms or fits the structure of the crucible **74** (e.g., having a concave inner surface complementary to the curvature of the bottom of the crucible **74**). In this embodiment, both of the edges **163** and **165** of the rod are located under the crucible **74** in between the edges **167** and **169** of the crucible **74**.

With reference now to FIGS. **8** and **9**, these figures schematically illustrate a furnace **171** in accordance with various embodiments in a side view and a cross-section side-view, respectively. The furnace **171** has a structure similar the furnace **50** shown in FIGS. **1** and **2**, wherein like numeral represent like parts. The furnace **171** unlike the furnace **50**, includes a zone **170** in which the thickness of the thermal isolation material **54** is reduced. The region **170**, similar to the heat transfer device **150**, is also configured to force the growth of the crystal to start from substantially a single nucleation center.

The reduced thickness of the isolation material **54** in the zone **170** may produce heat loss in this region that is higher than the heat losses in the rest of the regions of the furnace **171**. Accordingly, the extra heat loss in the region **170**, results in a temperature reduction in the furnace **171** above the region **170**. In one embodiment, a width **173** of the region **170** is configured to be narrow enough to ensure that the cooling effect above the region **170** in the furnace **171** is focused into the desired region at the bottom **139** of the crucible **74** illustrated by FIGS. **4** and **7**. Accordingly, the region **170** in various embodiments may have a strip like shape.

The heat loss caused by the region **170** and the cooling effect that the region **170** produces may be similar, as described above, to the cooling effect produced by the heat transfer devices **150**, **156** and **158** (shown in FIG. **7**). Accordingly, the region **170** affects the temperature of the leading point **107** and the angle **137** (shown in FIGS. **5** and **6**) of the leading point **107** of the interface **86** such that the growth of the crystal in various embodiments starts from substantially a single nucleation center and as described in more detail above with respect to the heat transfer devices **150**, **156** and **158**.

Variations and modifications are contemplated. For example, FIGS. **10-14** are schematic illustrations of different configurations for the crucible **74**, which may enhance the leading point **107** in the interface **86**. As described in more detail herein, a single nucleation center such as the nucleation center **122** of FIG. **4** may be provided when the leading edge of the growth near the leading point **107** is narrow. To provide this narrow leading edge, the angle **137** (shown in FIG. **5**) is made small and the bottom **139** of the crucible **74** is made narrow as also described herein. For example, FIGS. **10** and **11** show the crucible **74** oriented along an X-axis of a coordinate system **190**. The crucible **74** includes, at a bottom thereof, a channel **180** extending along the length of the crucible **74** defined by a protrusion along the bottom (e.g., lower side of the bottom). The volume **181** of the channel **180** is part of the total internal volume **80** of the crucible **74**. The

channel **180** in various embodiments is narrow enough to cause the leading edge of the growth in the interface **86** near the leading point **107** to be small enough to allow only one nucleation center. The channel **180** may have different widths and depths as desired or needed. Thus, the channel **180** may be wider or narrower, as well as deeper or shallower.

For example, in various embodiments, the width of the channel **180** is less than or equal to about 4 cm at the widest point (along the Y direction). Additionally, the width of the channel **180** may vary along the length of the crucible **74** (along the X direction) and the depth of the channel **180** (along the Z direction). In various embodiments, for example, the depth of the channel **180** is less than about 4 cm (along the Z direction). The depth of the channel **180** can also vary along the length of the crucible **74** (along the Z direction). However, it should be appreciated that the dimensions of the channel **180** may be varied as desired or needed, for example, to be greater or lesser than the values described above.

While the narrow shape of the channel **180** can improve the crystalline of the grown crystal, the shape of an internal surface **179** may induce the creation of a parasitic (spontaneous) nucleation. The parasitic nucleation induced by the surface **179** may also depend on the aspect ratio between the volume **181** and the surface **179** of the channel **180**. Accordingly, the shape and the size of the channel **180** may be selected for providing improved crystalline quality of the grown crystal, such as based on the type of crystal to be grown.

For example, FIGS. **12-14** illustrate additional shapes and sizes of channels **182**, **184** and **203** having volumes **183**, **187** and **201** and surfaces **185**, **189** and **205**, respectively. The different shapes of the surfaces **179**, **185**, **189** and **205** of the channels **180**, **182**, **184** and **203**, respectively may create different wetting due to the surface tension of the liquid part of the grown material and thus the shape of channels **180**, **182**, **184** and **205** in various embodiments are selected in a way to reduce or minimize nucleation. Thus, although the channel **182** is generally pointed, the channel **184** includes a generally planar bottom and the channel **203** gradually slopes from planar walls of the crucible **74**, different shapes and configurations of channels may be provided.

It should be noted that the sloping generally flat bottom **207** including the channel **203** of FIG. **14** allows an improved ration between the volume **80** of the crucible **74** and the surface of the crucible **74** for growing heavier ingots.

Various embodiments have been described separately. For example, the vertical thermal gradient that is added to the lateral thermal profile, the heat transfer devices **150**, **156** and **158** of FIG. **7**, the reduced isolation strip **170** of FIGS. **8** and **9** and the additional channels of FIGS. **10-14**, which all may be used, for example, to improve the crystalline quality of the grown crystals. However, while some of these methods and embodiments have been described separately, it should be understood that any combination of these methods and embodiments may be used at the same time in the same structure.

Variations and modifications are also contemplated. For example, while the various embodiments are described in connection with forming a CZT crystal, it should be understood that any type of crystal may be formed. Also, while one or more components are described as being made of one or more materials, different materials and combinations of materials may be used. For example, the heat guide may be made from any type of material. Also, while the radiation guide is described as being made in certain shapes, it should be understood that other shapes may be provided. Additionally, while the region with the reduced isolation in the furnace

11

is described as having a strip like shape, it should be understood that other shapes may be provided. Moreover, while the channel at the bottom of the crucible is described as having certain shapes, it should be understood that other shapes may be provided.

Various embodiments also provide a method **210** as shown in FIG. **15** for growing a crystal, such as using a MHB process, which is described in connection with configuring a system to grow a crystal. The method **210** includes providing at **212** a crucible having a first volume to receive therein material for growing a crystal. The crucible generally has a narrow bottom, such as a narrower region and which may also include a channel as described herein. The method **210** also includes at **214** configuring a furnace to receive therein the crucible and to produce a lateral thermal profile having a first zone, a second zone and a third zone. In various embodiments, the first and third zones have temperatures above and below a melting point of the material, respectively, and the second zone has among other temperatures, a temperature that is equal (or substantially equal) to the melting point of the material and contains a solid-liquid interface of the material. It should be noted that one of the temperatures is the temperature in the second zone in some embodiments, which is approximately equal to the melting point of the material. The melting point of the material generally varies based on the material. In various embodiments, the melting point is generally the point at which the material phase changes.

The method **210** also includes configuring the furnace at **216** to produce a vertical thermal gradient and to combine the lateral thermal profile with the vertical thermal gradient. The thermal gradient causes one point in the bottom of the crucible located in the third zone to be the coldest point in the crucible. The method **210** additionally includes configuring at **218** a heat transfer device to be coupled to (e.g., under) the crucible to transfer heat from the first and second zones to the third zone to produce, in the narrow bottom, a narrow sharp leading edge of the interface to create substantially a single nucleation center in the leading edge. The crystal the may be grown, for example, using an MHB process.

It should be noted that the steps of the method **210** may be performed in any order. Additionally, some of the steps may be performed concurrently or simultaneously and are not necessarily performed sequentially.

Thus, various embodiments provide methods and devices for growing crystals.

It is to be understood that the above description is intended to be illustrative, and not restrictive. For example, the above-described embodiments (and/or aspects thereof) may be used in combination with each other. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the various embodiments without departing from their scope. While the dimensions and types of materials described herein are intended to define the parameters of the various embodiments, the embodiments are by no means limiting and are exemplary embodiments. Many other embodiments will be apparent to those of skill in the art upon reviewing the above description. The scope of the various embodiments should, therefore, be determined with reference to the appended claims, along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. In the appended claims, the terms “including” and “in which” are used as the plain-English equivalents of the respective terms “comprising” and “wherein.” Moreover, in the following claims, the terms “first,” “second,” and “third,” etc. are used merely as labels, and are not intended to impose numerical requirements on their objects. Further, the limitations of the following claims are not written in means-plus-function format and

12

are not intended to be interpreted based on 35 U.S.C. §112, sixth paragraph, unless and until such claim limitations expressly use the phrase “means for” followed by a statement of function void of further structure.

This written description uses examples to disclose the various embodiments, including the best mode, and also to enable any person skilled in the art to practice the various embodiments, including making and using any devices or systems and performing any incorporated methods. The patentable scope of the various embodiments is defined by the claims, and may include other examples that occur to those skilled in the art. Such other examples are intended to be within the scope of the claims if the examples have structural elements that do not differ from the literal language of the claims, or if the examples include equivalent structural elements with insubstantial differences from the literal languages of the claims.

What is claimed is:

**1.** A method for configuring a system to grow a crystal, the method comprising:

providing a crucible having a first volume to receive therein a material for growing a crystal;

configuring a furnace having an ampoule to contain the crucible within the ampoule, and to produce a lateral thermal profile having a first zone, a second zone and a third zone, wherein the first and third zones have temperatures above and below a melting point of the material, respectively, and the second zone has a plurality of temperatures with at least one temperature equal to the melting point of the material and containing a solid-liquid interface of the material;

configuring the furnace to also produce a vertical thermal gradient and combine the lateral thermal profile with the vertical thermal gradient, wherein the vertical thermal gradient causes a point in a bottom of the crucible located in the third zone to be the coldest point, in the crucible; and

coupling a heat transfer device comprising at least one elongate member disposed beneath the crucible, the at least one elongate member interposed between the crucible and the ampoule, and extending along a length of the crucible to an exterior of the crucible to transfer heat from the first and second zones to the third zone to produce a leading edge of the solid-liquid interface to create substantially a single nucleation center in the leading edge, wherein the at least one elongate member comprises at least one of a rod or a pipe.

**2.** The method of claim **1**, wherein the bottom of the crucible includes a channel having a second volume connected to the first volume of the crucible, the second volume being smaller than the first volume.

**3.** The method of claim **2**, wherein the channel is one of a concave shape or a planar shape.

**4.** The method of claim **1**, wherein the material comprises Cadmium Zinc Telluride (CZT).

**5.** The method of claim **1**, wherein the heat transfer device comprises a heat guide.

**6.** The method of claim **5**, wherein the heat guide is formed from one of pyro-lithic Graphite, Silicon-Carbide or pyro-lithic boron-nitride, or hot-pressed boron nitride.

**7.** The method of claim **1**, wherein the heat transfer device comprises a radiation guide.

**8.** The method of claim **7**, wherein the radiation guide is formed from Quartz.

**9.** The method of claim **7**, wherein the radiation guide is formed from a rod of Quartz having polished facets.

## 13

10. The method of claim 7, wherein the radiation guide comprises a hollow pipe.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein configuring the furnace to provide the combination of the lateral thermal profile and the vertical thermal gradient comprises configuring the furnace to separately control one or more sets of heating elements wherein the sets of heating elements comprise upper and lower heating elements and the upper heating element is hotter than the lower heating element.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising configuring the furnace to reduce a thermal isolation of the furnace along a strip under the crucible.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the solid-liquid interface has a curved shape with a leading edge located in a bottom of the crucible.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the leading edge between the solid-liquid interface and the bottom has an angle smaller than about 45 degrees.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising controlling the curved shape using an amount of heat transferred by the heat transfer device.

16. The method of claim 13, further comprising controlling the curved shape using a level of the vertical thermal gradient.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one elongate member includes a surface configured to conform to the exterior of the crucible.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one elongate member contacts the exterior of the crucible along the length of the crucible.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one elongate member extends beyond at least one edge of the crucible along the length of the crucible.

20. A method of growing a crystal, the method comprising: producing a lateral thermal profile in a furnace having an ampoule containing a crucible therein, the crucible containing a material for growing a crystal, the lateral thermal profile having a first zone, a second zone and a third

## 14

zone, wherein the first and third zones have temperatures above and below a melting point of the material, respectively, and the second zone has a plurality of temperatures with at least one temperature equal to the melting point of the material and containing a solid-liquid interface of the material;

producing in the furnace a vertical thermal gradient and combining the lateral thermal profile with the vertical thermal gradient, wherein the vertical thermal gradient causes a point in a bottom of the crucible located in the third zone to be the coldest point in the crucible; and transferring heat, via a heat transfer device comprising at least one elongate member disposed beneath the crucible, the at least one elongate member interposed between the crucible and the ampoule, and extending along a length of the crucible, from the first and second zones to the third zone to produce a leading edge of the solid-liquid interface to create substantially a single nucleation center in the leading edge, wherein the at least one elongate member comprises at least one of a rod or a pipe.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the heat transfer device is wide enough to efficiently transfer heat from the first and second zones to the third zone and is narrow enough to produce a sharp leading edge of the solid-liquid interface to create substantially a single nucleation center in the lead edge at the bottom of the crucible.

22. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least One elongate member comprises a material that has a thermal conductivity that is higher than the thermal conductivity of quartz.

23. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one end of the at least one elongate member does not extend past the crucible.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the at least one elongate member comprises plural elongate members interposed between the crucible and the ampoule.

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